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Democratic Mount Vernon Banner.

VOLUME XXIV.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1860.

NUMBER 28.

The Mt. Vernon Democratic Banner
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,
BY L. HARPER.

Office in Woodward's Block, Third Story

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance; \$2.50 within six months; \$3.00 after the expiration of the year. Clubs of twenty, \$1.50 each.

Choice Poetry.

ITALY.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Voices from the mountains speak,
Apennines to Alps reply;
Vale to vale and peak to peak
Toss an old remembered cry:
Italy!
Such the mighty shout that fills
All the passes of her hills.
All the old Italian lakes
Quiver at that quickening word;
Come with a thrill awake;
Gards to her depths are stirred;
Mid the steep
Where he alone
Dreaming of the elder years,
Startled Thrasymene hears.
Sweeping Arno, swelling Po,
Murmur freedom to their meads,
Tiber swift, and Liris slow
Send strange whispers from their reeds.
Italy!
Shall be free,
Sing the glittering brooks that glide
Toward the sea, from Etna's side.
Long ago was Gracchus slain;
Brutus perished long ago;
Yet the living roots remain
Whence the shoots of greatness grow.
Yet again
God-like men,
Sprung from that heroic stem,
Call the land to rise with them.
They who haunt the swarming street,
They who chase the mountain boar,
Or, where cliff and billow meet,
Frame the vine or pull the oar,
With a stroke
Break the yoke;
Slaves but yesterday were they—
Freemen with the dawning day.
Looking in his children's eyes,
While his own with blindness flash,
"Ye'er shall share," the father cries,
"Crings, like hounds, beneath the lash.
These shall be free
Brook to wear
Chains that, thick with sordid rust,
Weigh the spirit to the dust."
Monarchs, ye whose armies stand
Harassed for the battle-field!
Pause, and from the lifted hand
Drop the bolts of war ye wield.
Stand aloof
While the proof
Of the people's might is given;
Leave their rights to them and heaven.
Stand aloof, and see the oppressed
Chase the oppressor, pale with fear,
As the fresh winds of the West
Blow the misty valleys clear.
Stand and see
Italy!
Cast the yoke she wears no more
To the gulfs that steep her shore.

Ladies' Department.

How to Win a Wife.

A young, beautiful and wealthy lady, widow of a French officer who lost his life at the assault of the Malakoff, has chosen a second husband after a somewhat eccentric fashion, arising either from a moral disposition or the difficulty of a selection between more than ten sighing aspirants for her hand. Madam C— invited the ten gentlemen to breakfast at her country villa, and having thus united her suitors, informed them that she would unite herself to the one who would hold in his hand a watch for her to fire at and break with a pistol, at twenty paces. Nine of the party did not care to run the risk exacted by this female Travis; but the tenth, a young merchant, courageously determined to fulfill the condition imposed. Madam C— loaded her pistol forthwith, and went into the garden, followed by the company. The twenty paces were measured, the mercantile hero pulled out his watch, gallantly refusing one not much larger than a franc, offered by the lady, and fearlessly assumed his place. The Amazon took deliberate aim—bang! went the pistol, and down tumbled the watch, pierced to the cap. The gentleman, unharmed by the adventure, has married the rich widow and bought a new time piece.

The Cincinnati Belle who Danced with the Prince.

The editor of the *Cleveland Herald*, writing home about the ball at the Opera House, Cincinnati, relates the following incident:
"Miss Groesbeck, who was the belle of the evening, wore a white tulle dress, puffed to the waist like a hoop. She wore no jewelry. A little incident connected with this fact may not be out of place. Previous to the arrival of the Prince your correspondent was sitting immediately behind Miss Groesbeck and her mother. The latter lady wore elegant diamond ear-drops, rings, and pins, while Miss Groesbeck, as already mentioned, had not a particle of jewelry on her person, being noticeable from the almost entire absence of extraneous ornament of any kind."
When one of the officers of the evening announced that she was to be honored with the Prince's hand for the second dance, of course there was a flutter among her party. Mrs. Groesbeck quietly took off her own jewelry and passed them to her favored daughter, but she declined them. Her mother insisted, but Miss Groesbeck, with equal determination and great good sense, positively refused to wear any kind of ornament other than her simple dress, and the wealth of beauty which nature had bestowed on her."
Miss G is the daughter of the member of Congress of that name.

Kissing the handsomest girl.

A distinguished candidate for an office of high trust in a certain State, who is "up to a thing or two," and has a keen appreciation of life beauty, when about to set off on an electioneering tour recently, said to his wife, who was to accompany him for prudential reasons:
"My dear, inasmuch as this election is complicated, and the canvass will be close, I am anxious to leave nothing undone that would promote my popularity, and so I have thought it would be a good plan for me to kiss a number of the handsomest girls in every place where I may be honored with a public reception. Don't you think it would be a good idea?"
"Capital!" exclaimed the devoted wife, "and to make poor election a sure thing, while you are kissing the handsomest girls, I will kiss an equal number of the handsomest young men."

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The distinguished candidate, we believe, has not since referred to this pleasing means of popularity.
A Princely Present to a Kentucky Belle.
One of our fair neighbors over the water has been especially honored by the Prince of Wales. On Monday, Miss Mattie Taylor, of Newport, received from His Royal Highness a magnificent diamond brooch, surmounted by his crest. The present is a token of the Prince's remembrance of the Cincinnati ball, and more particularly, of course, of the pleasure he experienced in the society of Miss Taylor, who was selected as one of his partners by the Floor Managers, and with whom he danced and waltzed. Whether any of his other partners have been similarly complimented we are not aware. The brooch was made to the royal order, and is certainly indicative, if it proves to be the only case of the kind, of a decided impression having been made by the fair Kentuckian upon the royal heart.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Youths' Department.

The Rabbit in the Moon.

The Hindostanee believe that they can see a rabbit in the moon. The Chinese, when they represent the moon, paint in its centre a rabbit pounding rice. This singular belief recalls a curious and touching legend, which in early times passed from India to China. There is near Banars a forest in the middle of which is a religious monument, called that of the Three Quadrupeds. The following story explains to us the cause of its consecration: Three animals, a fox, a monkey, and a rabbit, lived most friendly together in the forest. One day the master of the gods, under the garb of a poor old man, appeared before them, and thus addressed them:
"My children, do you love this calm, retired place? Do you never feel afraid?"
"The thick grass is our carpet," they answered. "We walk through the shady forest, and though of different families, we live in harmony. We are peaceful and happy."

"I heard of it," said the old man; "and therefore forgetting the burden of my age, I came from a very great distance expressly to see you. But to-day I suffer greatly from hunger. Could you give me something to eat?"
At once the three quadrupeds, moved with compassion and love, leaped away in three different directions to seek for the desired food. After galloping by the river's brink, the fox seized a silvery eel, fresh and dripping, and brought it between his teeth. The monkey climbed the highest trees, and descended with the most exquisite flowers, and had nothing to offer the old man. The latter said, with sadness:
"The monkey and the fox have had pity upon me. Why has the rabbit despised me?"

On hearing these words of reproach, the rabbit said to the fox and the monkey:
"My friends, make here a pile of wood and dead leaves, and you will soon know what I think."
When they had finished the heap of wood and dead leaves, the rabbit set it on fire, and then said:
"Good old man, I am little and feeble, I have looked everywhere, and I found nothing worthy to bring to you. But I do dare offer my humble body for your repast."

At these words, he jumped into the fire, and there met his death.
The god then appeared under his real features, gathered up the bones of the poor little rabbit and, after a painful sigh, said to the fox and the monkey, "I am deeply touched by this sacrifice, and as a reward, I shall place the rabbit in the center of the moon, in order that his memory may never perish."

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Farm and Garden.

Milking Often.

The following item we find going the rounds of the press, without any mark of "paternity" as is too often the case: Every practical dairyman knows that cows milked three times a day give a larger quantity of milk than if milked twice, though it may not be quite so rich; and in young cows, no doubt it has a tendency to promote the development of the udder and milk veins. Frequent milking stimulates an increased secretion, and therefore ought never to be neglected in the milk dairy, either in the case of young cows or large milkers, at the height of the flow, which will ordinarily be for two and three months after calving.

The charge of this branch of the dairy should generally be intrusted to the women. They are more gentle and winning than men. The same person should milk the cow regularly, and not change from one to another, unless there are special reasons for it.

Wintering Cabbage.

A farmer who has been very successful in preserving his cabbage till spring, says: I have practiced for four years the following mode of wintering cabbage, and it has proved so well, that I give it for the benefit of others: My cabbage is left out till there is danger from frost. The heads are then cut off with a few coarse leaves, and if winter does not seem upon us, thrown into heaps, and covered with litter of some kind, till winter seems to be coming in earnest. Then the cabbage are put in heaps by placing them on the ground—three from the bottom course, two from the second, and one from the top. Make your heap as long as you wish—back them close by putting the largest at

the bottom and keep the stem end up. Cover ten or twenty inches or more with earth, without any straw. The earth must be in proportion to the frost. A little frost will not hurt them if the cabbage are not taken out till the frost has left them.

The Rot.

We learn from our exchanges, says the N. Y. *Methodist*, that the potato-rot, which until recently, has manifested itself but little, is now assuming a very threatening aspect in many localities. One farmer in Wayne county, N. Y., says that there are many fields in that vicinity not worth digging, and have consequently been abandoned. Farmers should not delay another day, but get their potatoes out of the ground as soon as possible, and allow them to dry. By this means the infection can be prevented from spreading, and the tubers not affected before being dug can be saved. Though no disease appear by the time this week's number of our paper reaches its subscribers, the digging should be set about in earnest. The *Rural New Yorker* says that hundreds of bushels are every year lost in Western New-York by delaying digging until it is so late that they cannot be safely housed before hard frosts. This remark will apply equally well to many warmer latitudes.

Water-Melon Molasses.

A man in Ross county, Ohio, states that he made, last season, from water melons grown on one acre of ground, eighteen barrels of syrup, which sold for 80 cents a gallon, giving \$480 for the acre of land and the labor. The *Ohio Cultivator* gives the process as follows:
"Take one, the soft part of the melon, which can be scooped out with the hand or a wooden spoon; rub it through a wire sieve into a barrel or tub, then strain out the juice through a cloth-strainer; boil down the juice in a copper kettle, just as you would sugar or maple-sugar water, and be careful not to scorch it when nearly done. For a preserving syrup for fruit this is excellent, and also for many other uses. An acre of good melons will yield eighteen or twenty barrels of syrup."

Interesting Variety.

Episcopal Church in the States.

According to the Church Almanac for 1860, the Episcopal Church in the United States contains thirty-three dioceses. The number of bishops, provisional bishops, and assistant bishops is fifty-three; priests and deacons, two thousand and thirty; parishes, two thousand one hundred and ten. There were ordained during the year seventy deacons and ninety-three priests. Number of candidates for holy orders, two hundred and eighty-one; churches consecrated, sixty-nine. The baptisms were as follows: infants, five thousand four hundred and thirteen; adults, five thousand one hundred and twenty-one; not stated, four hundred and eighty-seven—total, forty thousand and twenty-three. Number of confirmations, fifteen thousand five hundred and ninety-six; communicants added, fourteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-four; present number, thirty-five thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven; marriages, seven thousand and fifty-nine; burials, twelve thousand four hundred and forty-two; Sunday school teachers, fourteen thousand and ninety-one; scholars one hundred and eighty thousand and sixty-nine. Amount of contributions for missionary and charitable purposes \$1,627,183.12.

The Support of Royalty.

The revenue of the Prince of Wales is mostly derived from the Duchy of Lancaster, and from his Wardenship of the Stanneries at Cornwall. As Lord Renfrew is the first who has been entitled to these since George IV. came to the throne in 1820, and as they have been yearly collected and kept in trust for the next Prince, he is abundantly supplied, although without any settlement from Parliament. The other members of the Royal family have annual incomes by Parliamentary settlement as follows: Queen Victoria, \$1,925,000; Prince Albert, \$300,000; Duchess of Kent, mother of Victoria, \$150,000; Leopold, of Belgium, uncle of the Queen, \$250,000; and the other aunts and cousins of the Queen, \$100,000 more. Parliament does not usually make a settlement upon the Princes Royal till the occasion of their marriage. The Princess Royal of Prussia, eldest daughter of Victoria, has a life-pension of 37,890 a year.

Anecdote of General Jackson.

Judge Douglas having stated, a few days ago, in Virginia, that he would treat the Disunionists in the same way General Jackson did the Nullifiers when he was President, reminds us of an anecdote of the great man. During the nullification in South Carolina, after General Jackson's proclamation, the Governor of Virginia sent a request to the President, in case it became necessary to send United States troops down South, not to send them through that State; if he did, they would have to pass over the Governor's dead body. The President received the message and replied: "If it becomes necessary for the United States troops to go to South Carolina, I, as Commander in chief of the Army, will be at their head; I will march them by the shortest route; they may pass through Virginia, but by the Eternal, if the Governor makes it necessary to pass over his dead body, it will be found that I will have previously taken off both his ears."

Gen. Scott's Snake Story.

During a dinner given by Fernando Wood in his majority of New-York in 1855, Gen. Scott, who was present, having been toasted, was called upon for his snake story. It seemed that, during the Florida campaign, the general and his staff were quartered for a night in a rough building constructed from the ground, and floor open at various places. Scarcely had the preparations for the bivouac been completed, when a noise from below of rattling told conclusively that rattlesnakes had their bivouac on the ground under the floor. Indeed they were soon seen from above as a goodly battalion. "I went outside and

measured with my eye," said Gen. Scott, "the height of the floor from the ground, and saw at once I was beyond reach, by about two inches, of the tallest rattlesnake ever known. I knew as a boy from experiments, that the rattlesnake never jumped or darted. He stood up as far as he could reach only and then bit. I returned and told the officers that I intended, nevertheless, to sleep on the floor, and pronounced it safe. But they left me in my glory, with my martial cloak around me—a temporary Sir John Moore—while they camped outside. Indeed, I rather enjoyed the discomfort of the snakes as they rattled me to sleep and vainly tried to reach the holes in the floor."

Dying Nations.

Why do nations die? Cultivated Greece and all-conquering Rome; Vandal, and Goth, and Hun, and Moor, and Pole, and Turk, all dead or dying! Why? Murdered by nations more powerful? Swallowed by earthquakes? Swept away by pestilence and plague, or starved by pitiless famine? Not by one of these. Not by lightning and the thunder; not by the tempest and the storm; not by poisoned air, or volcanic fires did they die, and do they die. They perish by moral degradation; the legitimate result of luxury, intemperance and effeminacy. When a nation becomes rich, then there is leisure and the means of indulging in the appetites and passions of our nature which waste the body and wreck the mind. As with nations, so with families. Wealth, takes away the wholesome stimulus of effort, idleness opens the flood gates of sensual indulgence, and the heir of millions dies heartless and poor, and both name and memory ingloriously rot!

The Dollar Gold Pieces.

It is announced that the circulation of one dollar coins is to be withdrawn. The Secretary of the Treasury and the officers of the United States Mint persist in the late determination of re-coining them into double eagles. Three millions are now undergoing the change of denomination in the Philadelphia Mint. This is good news. Every one who ever had one of these manikin dollars knows the trouble he had to find the "little joker" when wanted, and many, after having been repeatedly cheated by hastily dis-bursing them for three cent pieces, have adopted the plan of expending a portion of them in order to make sure of the remainder by getting it into small change. Farewell to the little yellow humbugs. Tougher harder to get, the twenty dollar coins are far more reliable.

Pittsburgh.

A correspondent draws the following very flattering picture of the Iron City:
Pittsburgh, externally, is not an interesting city. It is grimy with the ever belching smoke of seven times heated furnaces. The years record themselves upon it in films of soot; cloudy incrustations of an atmosphere throbbing with industry, but not given to the lighter palpitations which beat in glowing suburban perspectives or in glimmering detachments of the picturesque. Even the hill upon the opposite side of the river has grown black. The river itself, judiciously bottled, would sell readily in the market as ink, or walnut ketchup, or black draught. Everything in the vicinity is black, except the rocks and ravens—which, by force of contrast, seem faded—and one's boots in the morning at the hotel. Such, at least, is the impression likely to be left upon the mind of a transient visitor.

Mirage on the Prairie.

A correspondent of the *Houston (Texas) Telegraph* thus describes this singular phenomenon:
Last week I rode some distance on the high prairies, and witnessed that miracle of fabulous beauty, the mirage of the prairie. Lakes of azure brightness seemed to flash their silver waves in the sunlight, and at times seemed tossed with wildness along their flowery banks; fairy like groves were reflected upon their polished surface at all times, and then changing with the rapidity of a Kaleidoscope, a mass of grotesque figures and scenes were painted upon the illusive canvas—lakes, streams, trees, mountains, hills and plains, were all dancing before the bewildered eyes of the gazer. These are seen at best advantage between nine o'clock, A. M., and two o'clock, P. M., and they are always plainest after a cool night, when a rapid evaporation is progressing from the previous night's dew.

Douglas and Fillmore.

A letter writer devotes the following paragraph to a sketch of an interview between ex-President Fillmore and Mr. Douglas:
"One of the most gratifying incidents of Mr. Douglas's visit to Buffalo was his interview with Ex-President Fillmore. That gentleman has retired from public life, and takes no part in politics; but he was one of the first, after the excitement of the reception and speaking was over, to pay Judge Douglas a visit at the Clarendon Hotel and welcome him to the city. The interview was on both sides marked by most cordial feelings, and Mr. Fillmore expressed himself deeply gratified at the magnificent reception that had been tendered to Mr. Douglas by the citizens of Buffalo, and at the triumphant success that had marked his progress through so many of the States of the Union."

The State House.

We clip the following in regard to the completion of the rotunda of the State House from the *O. S. Journal* of Thursday morning:
The rotunda at the State House is at last completed. The marble floor is finished, and is composed of 4,797 pieces of various colored marble, arranged in concentric. It presents a very fine appearance, and has been admired by many strangers who have visited the city. The number of gas lights surrounding the rotunda has also been increased from eight to twenty-four, and instead of the plain brass pipes which were there formerly, fixtures of handsome design, with glass globes, occupy their place. The rotunda, when lighted up presents a brilliant and attractive appearance. Altogether the rotunda is a creditable feature of our State Capitol.

Salt in Diptheria.

Mons. Roche mentions in *L'Union Medicale* of July 26, 1859, that he had saved six cases of Diptheria by the following mode of treatment:—The false membranes were first freely cauterized with lunar caustic, and injections made every hour against the fauces with a solution of common salt, the strength of the solution being such as not to create nausea. Chlorate of potash was also given internally; and tincture of iodine as a topical application was used in half the cases; but Mons. Roche considers that the irrigations with the solution of common salt, were the chief agents in the cure.

John Brown.

"John Brown, dead, will live in millions of hearts. It will be easier to die in a good cause, even on the gallows, since John Brown has halloed that mode of exit from the troubles and temptations of this mortal existence. Then as to the 'irrepressible conflict,' who does not see that this sacrifice must inevitably intensify its progress and hasten its end? Yes, John Brown, dead, is verily a power—like Samson in the falling temple of Dagon—like Ziska, dead, with his skin stretched over a drum head, still routing the foes he bravely fought while he lived. So let us be reverently grateful for the privilege of living in a world rendered noble by the daring of heroes, the suffering of martyrs—among whom let none doubt that history will accord an honorable niche to old John Brown!"

Communications.

Reported for the Banner.

A Union Township Meeting of the Democrats and Bell and Everett Parties, at Sparta.

The 22d of Sept., 1860, was a day that will long be remembered by the Democracy of South Bloomfield township. At sunrise our National flag could be seen with the names of Douglas and Johnson floating in the breeze, from the top of many a young hickory, planted in our town for the occasion. During the forenoon the weather was lowery and windy, and in all probability, lessened the magnitude of our meeting. Yet, notwithstanding, the unpropitious aspect of affairs in the commencement of our rally at 12 o'clock, we were happily greeted by a very large and splendid delegation from Chester and Harmony townships with the Mt. Gilead Brass Band in attendance. Scarcely had the marshals of the day conducted the first delegation to the grove prepared for the speaking, ere a second delegation still more imposing to behold made its appearance from another direction, in connection with which was a large company of ladies and gentlemen on horse-back, rendered more joyous and happy by the music of the Clark Street Brass Band; and thus they came pouring in from every direction until the little town of Sparta contained, according to the opinions of many, some 1500 or 2000 people.

According to the announcement of the Chief Marshal, the people had collected around the stand erected for the Speakers at 2 o'clock P. M. The meeting was called to order by Gen. H. F. Randolph; and Mr. Byrum Beers, Esq., of Chester township, was appointed President and S. Roberts, P. B. Ayers, G. N. Clark and John Brook, Vice Presidents, and A. A. Morehouse and J. Guire, Secretaries.

Mr. B. L. Swetland was then called on to address the meeting, upon which that gentleman arose, and after making a few preliminary remarks, commenced, and highly interested the audience with a clear, comprehensive and argumentative speech. By reference to the early history of our Government, the recorded history of those who formed that Government, as well as the present position of men and parties, he must have proven conclusively to every unprejudiced mind present:

I. That the principle of Popular Sovereignty as advocated by S. A. Douglas and the Democratic party, in regard to the actual citizens of States and Territories, to control their own affairs in their own way without the interference of Congress, the same to-day as claimed by the original 13 Colonies and reaffirmed in the articles of confederation and in our present Constitution.

II. That the same fallacy was called out in the settlement and admission of new States into the Union under the present administration of our Government, and reaffirmed by the old Whig and Democratic parties in 1849-50, and 1852 and also reaffirmed by the Democratic and American parties in 1856 and 1860.

III. That the claims set up by the Republican party, that they are the true followers of Washington, Adams, Jefferson and other Revolutionary Patriots and Statesmen, is untrue, and they have no right or title to that claim whatever, politically.

IV. That the record of the Republican party does establish beyond all dispute an avowed determination to establish Negro suffrage, equality, socially and politically.

V. That the Republican party is Sectional, Revolutionary, and, in principle, at war with the Constitution and Union of these States.

Mr. Swetland on resuming his seat, received a hearty and heart-felt applause from almost the whole audience.

The meeting on the whole passed off as was anticipated by its friends, in joy, peace and harmony, with the exception of the chagrin, mortification and mutterings of a few unhappy Republicans on the outskirts of the meeting.

LETTER FROM IOWA.

ROCK GROVE CITY, FLOYD CO., IOWA,
October 12th, 1860.

FRIEND HARPER—Dear Sir: It having been some eighteen months since I emigrated from old Knox, I have come to the conclusion that a short epistle from your humble servant might prove acceptable to your readers, and my Democratic friends, who in former years I had the pleasure of associating with. We have been blessed with bountiful crops of all kinds the present season. There will be a large surplus of grain shipped from Iowa this fall.

Now, friend Harper, I have received several letters from some of my Democratic friends in old Knox—they appear to be anxious to know the position I occupy in the great political struggle that now agitates the American people. I suppose they think from the number of candidates before the people, that I would find some difficulty in selecting a standard bearer. I would say to my inquiring friends, that I know of but one Democratic Candidate, and that is the "Little Giant," who was placed before the Democracy of the Nation, by the National Convention, whose nomination will be ratified by the American people at the ballot box. Iowa is safe for Douglas beyond a doubt. The changes that have taken place since the nomination in favor of the Democracy in our county are truly encouraging.

Hundreds of men who left the Democrats four years ago, are now foremost in the battle. We have heard out here, that a man by the name of "Old Abe," living some where in Illinois, a salt splitter by trade, is a candidate for Salt River, and we have concluded that we will be able to elect him in Iowa this fall.

To give you some idea of the vote in this State, last week I traveled in company with a Republican friend to McGregor's, on the Mississippi. The road was lined with teams, hawling wheat to the river. He proposed that I should canvass for Douglas and he for Lincoln. Now, I will give you the result: 65 for Douglas, 49 for Lincoln, 3 for Bell, and 1 for Breckinridge. I asked the Breckinridge man if he was not a Postmaster, and he said he was. You may look for days in Iowa, and if you find a Breckinridge man, you would be safe in swearing that he held some petty post office.

Yours, in haste,
JOS. ANKENY.

Political.

VOTE SOLID AGAINST LINCOLN.

From the Ohio Statesman.

Important Letter from General S. W. Andrews.

We publish, this morning, an important letter from Gen. S. W. Andrews, and call the special attention of our readers to it.
Gen. Andrews is a warm admirer, and has been a decided supporter of John C. Breckinridge, but, like an honest and patriotic citizen, he sees his duty and advances to its performance. "Vote solid against Lincoln," is his motto. He admits what all men know to be true, that there is no prospect in Ohio for the success of Mr. Breckinridge, and to support him is only to aid the cause of Lincoln, which Gen. Andrews is unwilling to do, and therefore he declares it to be the duty of all Democrats to "vote solid against Lincoln"—to go in and give the 4th of July Electoral Ticket their support.

The views entertained by Gen. Andrews, and expressed in his letter, will find a response in the hearts of all the honest Democrats in Ohio, who have been inclined to the support of Mr. Breckinridge. Those who pursue a different course from the one suggested by him, and continue to urge opposition to the 4th of July Electoral Ticket, may be set down as favorable to Lincoln's election, and working for the success of the Republicans. We believe, however, the number will be few.

Gen. Andrews has discharged a duty to himself and his country, for which he will receive the thanks of all patriotic citizens. We ask all Union men to remember the motto of General Andrews—"Vote solid against Lincoln!"

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEN. S. W. ANDREWS.

Honest Breckinridge Men, Read It!

COLUMBUS, Oct. 19th, 1860.

EDITOR OHIO STATESMAN—I have noticed in your paper that the *Douglas Electoral Ticket*, made at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has been withdrawn, and that the Democracy of that State will probably consolidate their vote upon the regular Democratic Electoral Ticket made at Reading. This I am glad to see, for a divided vote of the Democracy, in Pennsylvania, would undoubtedly secure the State to Lincoln, while a united vote of the Democratic party in the old Keystone State will unquestionably save the country from Black Republican rule.

If this movement is good policy, and right in Pennsylvania, it certainly would be expedient in Ohio. In view of the recent elections in these States and in Indiana, what are we to expect in November next, if the Democracy remain divided? The prospect stares us in the face, that the Republican party will be in possession of the Government, and the "irrepressible conflict" will be waged until "all shall become free States, or all slave States." It is not a question simply about Territorial Government, but it is a contest between the North and the South, made by the Republican party, with the design of converting slave States into free States. It is a war upon State Institutions and State Sovereignty, waged with an "irrepressible conflict," and calculated to endanger the safety and peace of the Union. In view of these facts, what is the duty of every Democrat in the North? Vote solid against Lincoln.

Lincoln. What is the duty of every Democrat in Ohio? Vote solid against Lincoln. No Democrat in this State need abandon his choice in favor of Breckinridge for the Presidency, for in Ohio that choice amounts to nothing; nor is any Democrat required to surrender his opinion as to the question of Territorial Government, and the protection of property under the same. It is more safe to refer these questions to Democratic authority than it is to hazard the interests of the country and the peace of the Union, in the hands of Lincoln, Seward, Chase, Giddings and the balance of the Republican party.

I would much prefer John C. Breckinridge for President of the United States. I like the man, his principles, and his platform. I believe he is a true patriot and high-minded statesman, and, if elected President, that he would exert his great ability to preserve the Union and foster the interests of the country. But in Ohio he cannot be elected; therefore, I think it is best to vote solid against Lincoln. If we pursue the same policy in Ohio that is adopted in Pennsylvania, our cause will triumph in November.
Yours truly,
S. W. ANDREWS.

Tom Corwin in Illinois—Fearful Rebuke.

The *State Register*, of the 17th inst., says: "On Monday last, Mr. Tom Corwin addressed a Republican meeting at Jacksonville. When he was about closing, a note was handed to him. He opened it, and glancing at the first lines he saw it was an invitation. By way of affording himself a pretext for not speaking any longer than he had bargained for, he told the crowd that he had just received an invitation, which he would read. Mr. Corwin then read the note. It was couched in the most polite terms, and extended an earnest and pressing invitation to the Hon. Tom Corwin to visit—only one mile distant—the ' Tomb of Harden,' who had been welcomed in Mexico by bloody hands to a hospitable grave. Corwin was thunderstruck. He put the note down, took it up, twisted it, hung his head, and said nothing. The multitude, about equally divided between Democrats and Republicans, looked on the pitiable sight in silence. The rebuke was a crushing one. It was a complete justification of his course on the Mexican war, failed, provoked the jeering taunts of the crowd, and left the stand, and quit Jacksonville. The same approach will follow him wherever he goes in Illinois. He can speak at no place in Middle and Southern Illinois that does not contain a monument to the heroes that fell in Mexico. The survivors of the Alton company, and relatives of the gallant heroes who died supporting the flag of their country, will extend to Mr. Corwin a pressing invitation to the cemetery at that place. Let him go where he will, his foul prayer will be presented to him for perusal And it is but proper that it should be so."

A Strong Constitution.

The reception of Judge Douglas, at Milwaukee, last Saturday, was a piece with the like demonstrations which have marked every day of his journey for months past. No such ovation has ever been made to any other man in Wisconsin. At the close of his speech, Mr. Douglas referring to the labors he had undergone in the campaign, made the following hit:
"It is true that I am blessed with a good constitution, and perhaps the remark of my friend, Elgerton, of Ohio, the other day, may prove to be true, and I hope it may. He said that the reason I could bear all this labor was because I had the Constitution of the United States. [Cheers.] At any rate, I intend to stand by and vindicate the Constitution of the United States. [Good, and applause.] I intend to obey it all its parts. I believe that there is no mode preserving the Union except by carrying out every provision of the Constitution. [Tha true.]"

Hits.

—CHARLES O'CONNOR, in the course of his speech at the great Union Meeting in New York said that Mr. Seward had had three old ladies his companions in political life. He first put his addresses to Aunt Mason; then to Aunt Rent, and finally to Aunt Slavery.

—Mr. Gerard said, that Mr. Lincoln might split hairs as a lawyer, and split rails as a man, but he should never split this Union as President. The audience well nigh split their sides with laughter.

—The same gentleman said: If Lincoln looks like his picture, and if it is not a most fernal libel on him, he would split a rail by looking at it!"

Nice Opening for a Young Man.

In the *Philadelphia Ledger* we find the following advertisement, which for cool impudence we think can certainly remove delapidated items from the bush:

WANTED—By a respectable colored family a WHITE BOY 14 or 16 years of age, to wait on the table and make himself generally useful about the

STANLEY MEYER, of Stark County;
WILLIAM B. WOODS, of Licking;
JOHN J. FRAGO, of Hamilton;
JOHN SCHIFF, of Hamilton;
ALEX. H. BROWN, of Fayette;
SILAS B. WALKER, of Shelby;
EDWARD SHERFIELD, of Henry;
NEWTON A. DEVORE, of Brown;
HARRY C. KATZMAN, of Fayette;
GEORGE F. STAYMAN, of Delaware;
CHARLES MOTT, of Wyandott;
JOHN D. JAMES, of Jackson;
JAMES M. MILLER, of Adams;
SAMUEL G. FOSTER, of Franklin;
WILLIAM DUNN, of Erie;
RICHARD KELLOGG, of Ashland;
NICHOLAS F. JOES, of Holmes;
AMOS LAYMAN, of Washington;
WILSON S. KENON, of Belmont;
ISAAC B. CARTER, of Summit;
THOMAS D. ADAMS, of Lake;
GEORGE HOWARD, of Ashland;
GEORGE WEBSTER, of Jefferson;

WOOD WANTED AT THIS OFFICE.

The Electoral Tickets.

The Democratic Electoral Tickets, for President and Vice President, are now printed and ready for delivery, at this office. Our Democratic friends in the various Townships are requested to call for them at once.

ADDRESS

To the DEMOCRACY OF KNOX COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens:—We are on the eve of another great political contest, and it behooves every man, who loves the Democratic Party, and is attached to the Union and the Constitution, to take his armor buckled on, and be ready to do battle for his principles and his country.

The time for argument has gone by, and the time for action has arrived. It is therefore earnestly hoped that union, harmony, and a full determination to conquer in the fight, will prevail along the entire line of the Democratic hosts.

We are standing upon the verge of a volcano. Fearful dangers surround us on every side.

This fair and glorious fabric, that was bequeathed to us by the sages and patriots of the Revolution, is in imminent peril. A sectional party, with its sectional candidates, is making a desperate struggle to grasp the reins of government.

Shall we by dividing our strength allow this party to succeed, or shall we unite and give them a thorough whipping? These questions, fellow-citizens, you must determine now.

Every man who wishes to see the Democratic party in power, and the Union and the Constitution maintained, will support the regular nominees of the National Democracy, DOUGLAS and JOHNSON; and will vote for the Democratic Electoral Ticket, agreed upon by the regular Democratic State Convention, at Columbus, on the 4th of July last.

To support any other ticket, or to vote for any other Electors, is only assisting to place the Abolitionists in power. No good Democrat, after careful reflection, can be guilty of so suicidal an act.

By a cordial Union of the Union men of Ohio we can carry the State beyond a doubt. Let every man, then, who prefers the election of Douglas to that of Lincoln, assist in defeating the Abolition element.

We like the spirit and the tone of the letter of Gen. S. W. Andrews, of Columbus, which is published on the first page of this week's Banner. Gen. A. is a warm friend of Mr. Breckinridge; but knowing that there is no earthly chance for that gentleman to carry a single Northern State, and feeling assured that every Democratic vote cast for him, might as well be given to Lincoln at once, he recommends and earnestly urges the Democracy to "VOTE SOLID AGAINST LINCOLN."

Yes, that's the talk! "VOTE SOLID AGAINST LINCOLN!" Don't divide your strength, friends; don't assist to elect a Black Republican President; don't give half a vote to Lincoln; but vote squarely and fairly for the regular Democratic Electoral Ticket, nominated on the 4th of July, at Columbus.

Let all men who are opposed to Republican Abolitionism VOTE SOLID AGAINST LINCOLN!

Let all men who are in favor of the Union as it is, VOTE SOLID AGAINST LINCOLN!

Let all men who are in favor of maintaining the Constitution and executing the Laws of the land, VOTE SOLID AGAINST LINCOLN!

Let all men who are disbelievers in the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, VOTE SOLID AGAINST LINCOLN!

Let all men who are opposed to sectional bitterness, fanaticism, treason and insurrection, VOTE SOLID AGAINST LINCOLN!

Let all men who are opposed to the invasion of friendly neighboring States, with the torch of incendiary and the knife of the assassin, VOTE SOLID AGAINST LINCOLN!

Let all men who are opposed to the accused crime of Negro Suffrage and Negro Equality, VOTE SOLID AGAINST LINCOLN!

In a word, let all men who wish to cultivate good feeling between all States, VOTE SOLID AGAINST LINCOLN!

Democrats of Old Knox! Tuesday the 6th of November, is the day of the Presidential election. Are you all prepared for duty? Be thoroughly organized, be at the polls early, get at every voter, be active, true and firm, and VOTE SOLID AGAINST LINCOLN!

Democratic Meeting at Brandon.
H. M. Williams, Esq., will address the Democracy, at Brandon, on Saturday evening, Nov. 3, 1860. Turn out to hear him.

Meeting at Hunt's School House.
H. M. Williams and John Hanagan, Esqs., will address the Democracy, at Hunt's School house, Pleasant Township, on Friday evening, Nov. 24, 1860. Turn out to hear them.

Meeting at Chapman's School House.
H. B. Banning and Wm. L. Bane will address the Democracy at Chapman's School house, on Columbus road, on Thursday evening next, Nov. 14, 1860. Let all turn out.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, TUESDAY NOVEMBER 6th, 1860.

Democrats, vote for the regular nominees of your party, if you wish to beat Lincoln.

The Great Union Demonstration in New York.

37,000 National Men in Procession!

LINCOLN'S DEFEAT CERTAIN!

The demonstration of the National Union men of New York, on Tuesday evening last, exceeded any thing that was ever witnessed on the American continent.

The torch light procession was a monstrous affair, and was brilliant, grand, imposing and enthusiastic, beyond all comparison. The Union places the number in line at nearly forty thousand, while the Republican papers concede that there were twenty-five thousand marching men. The procession was seven miles long and was three hours in passing a given point.

The crowd of spectators on the street was estimated at five hundred thousand. The City was all ablaze! Fireworks were let off profusely; of transparencies there was no end; and even little cannons were belching forth thunder on the streets!

The Douglas men, the Bell men and the Breckinridge men of New York stood together shoulder to shoulder, and heart to heart, all determined that Lincoln must and shall be defeated—all resolved that the Union must and shall be preserved.

Lincoln will certainly be defeated—New York will unquestionably vote against him, and even if he should carry every other Northern State, which it is utterly impossible for him to do, he has "gone up," beyond redemption!

THE PARTY OF FRAUDS!

Notwithstanding their pretended monopoly of all the honesty and all the decency and all the morality and all the Religion in the land, we find the leaders of the Republican party guilty of the most damnable frauds and forgeries, in order to secure for themselves the loaves and fishes of office.

In the Belmont district, the Black Republicans, to secure the votes of the Bell-Everett men for Theaker, their candidate for Congress, had a forged and fraudulent edition of the "Union Guard" (a Washington City paper) printed and circulated, in which an article was surreptitiously published, urging the Bell men to vote for Theaker instead of Morris, the Democratic candidate. Fortunately, the rascally fraud was discovered in sufficient time before the election to enable the editor of the "Union Guard" to expose and brand it as an infamous fraud and forgery!

In the first Congressional district of Pennsylvania, although Lehman, the Democratic candidate was clearly elected, a forged and fraudulent return was made by one of the Black Republican judges, and a fraudulent certificate of election issued to Butler, the Black Republican candidate. The infamous wretches who perpetrated these villainies have been arrested and are now in prison, awaiting their trial. The penitentiary is too good a place for such daring scoundrels.

It is by such frauds as these, and by allowing negroes to vote, that the Black Republicans expect to obtain power, and defeat the good old honest Democracy. Who would believe to such a party?

"A FRIEND OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW."

Tom Corwin, who is stamping the Western States in behalf of Abe Lincoln, we see it stated, has written to some of the leading fire-eaters of the South, telling them that they are entirely mistaken as to Lincoln's political opinions; that he is a moderate man, a conservative, a friend to the South and will execute the Fugitive Slave Law to the letter! If he should be elected President. By this kind of blarney Tom Corwin hopes to reconcile the South to Lincoln's election.

When and where did Lincoln become a friend of the Fugitive Slave Law? The people would like to know. If such are his honest views, why has he not the candor and the courage to come out and say so to the world.

The truth is, opposition to the Fugitive Slave constitutes the chief plank in the Republican platform, and is the life and soul of the Republican party. If the Republican party believed that Lincoln would execute the Fugitive Slave Law, and would put a stop to the Slavery agitation, they would abandon him at once, and the consequence would be that he would meet with overwhelming defeat.

Lincoln a "friend of the Fugitive Slave Law!" What a miserable falsehood! Why the whole country knows that he is the author of the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, and his whole stock in trade has been deadly hatred to the people of the South, their institutions and their rights.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO.

In Pennsylvania there is now but one Democratic Electoral Ticket in the field, that which was nominated at Reading, by the regular Democratic State Convention. The Altoona compromise ticket has been withdrawn, and the straight Douglas ticket, nominated by an irregular Convention at Harrisburgh, has also been withdrawn. The Regular Electoral Ticket will be cordially supported not only by the Democrats, but by all National men, who desire to see Lincoln defeated. This being the case, we have great confidence that the vote of Pennsylvania will be given solid against Lincoln.

Why cannot the Breckinridge men of Ohio imitate the good example set them by the Douglas men of Pennsylvania, and withdraw their electors, so as to concentrate the entire Democratic and National votes of the State in solid opposition to Lincoln?

In Muskingum county the Central Committee of the Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell parties have agreed to support one set of electors, and recommend the Union men all over the State to do likewise.

The 4th of July Electoral Ticket, the only regular, authorized one of the field, nominated by the same Convention that nominated the State Ticket, voted for on the 9th of October. It is composed of good, reliable, honest, National Democrats. Every man who sincerely wishes to see Lincoln defeated, will vote that ticket.

It is now pretty well ascertained that fourteen thousand negroes voted the Black Republican State and County ticket in Ohio, on the second Tuesday of October. This is the way Democratic white men are beaten in this negro ridden State.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, TUESDAY, NOV. 6th, 1860.

Let every Democratic vote in Knox County be polled.

"All the Religion."

The Republican party as every body knows sets up claim to the possession of "all the decency" and "all intelligence" and "all the religion" in the country. To show how well they are entitled to the latter claim, it is only necessary to state, that they have employed the well-known Blasphemy, an avowed Atheist and a notorious blasphemer, to stump the country for Abe Lincoln. Fred Hassaure, a Senatorial elector on the Republican ticket, denounces the bible as a fable and Religion as a humbug. If these men were Democrats, and were honored by the Democratic party as they are now honored, by the Republican, oh! what a pious and indignant howl would be raised by the pharisaical leaders of that consistent and beautiful party!

Leaves from a New Work.

"Involuntary Confessions" is the title of a chapter from the second edition of a treatise on Medical Jurisprudence, now issuing from the press, under the editorship of Dr. Alfred Stille and Prof. Wharton of Kenyon College. This chapter makes a complete pamphlet in itself of 36 pages, and is compiled and arranged in that clear and perspicuous style for which Professor Wharton is justly celebrated. The object of this publication is to prove that involuntary Confessions of a wrong doer often furnish the very strongest evidence of his guilt. These confessions may be as various as the crimes and the dispositions of the parties making them; and may be revealed by intimations, pretended prophecies, overacting, incoherence, dreams, insanity, nervous tremor, paroxysms, remorse, and various other ways. Prof. Wharton's extensive reading and inquiring mind have enabled him to collect an immense number of cases to illustrate his text and argument. Altogether it is an exceedingly interesting publication, and will be a valuable addition to the literature of the country.

"The World."

We have occasionally received a copy of this large and magnificent new daily paper, recently commenced in the city of New York. It is much larger than either the Tribune, Herald or Times, and is furnished at about one half the price of those papers. It is edited in all its departments, with consummate ability. In politics its sympathies are with the Republican party, although it is not so decidedly partisan as the other papers have been mentioned. For news of the day, markets and foreign and domestic correspondence, it is pre-eminent.

The following are the terms of the semi-weekly: One copy per annum..... 3.00 Two copies, one address..... 5.00 Five..... 11.00 Ten..... 20.00

Address, Publishers of the World, No. 35, Park Row, New York.

The People with Douglas.

The New York Times, which supports Lincoln and Hamlin on a platform which denies to the people of the Territories the right to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, admits, nevertheless, that the people at large concur with Judge Douglas at that point. It says:

"Substantially, we have no doubt, the people at large concur with him (Judge Douglas) in thinking that the people of every community should be the main force and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way. The political instinct of the country points to this policy as affording a safe solution of the perplexing questions of the day."

Enormous Vote in Ohio.

At the recent October election in this State, the vote cast for Judge of the Supreme Court was as follows:

Smith, (Dem.)..... 199,850
Brinkerhoff, (Rep.)..... 212,854

Total votes cast..... 412,704
Brinkerhoff's majority..... 13,004

Hon. S. R. Curtis.

The following notice of our friend, Colonel SAMUEL R. CURTIS, we clip from the columns of the Omaha Nebraskaian, a Democratic paper. Col. CURTIS is a staunch Republican, but his Republicanism does not prevent him from being a gentleman towards those who differ with him in politics:

PERSONAL.—Hon. Samuel R. Curtis, member of Congress from the 1st Iowa District, was in the city yesterday. He is a candidate for reelection to Congress against C. C. Cole, Esq., one of the ablest men of the Hawkeye State, and although we do not contemplate the defeat of the latter, whose election we sincerely desire, yet it affords us no little gratification to know that in Mr. Curtis we have an honest political opponent, and a true and faithful friend to the Great West. Unlike the Republicans of this Territory, that party in Iowa put up their best man, whose whose election—if such an event should happen—would not entail disaster upon the country.

A New Electoral Ticket.

The Oberlinists and their radical friends held a Convention, at Oberlin, on the 3d of October, and framed a new Electoral Ticket to be voted for by the "radical" portion of the Republican party, on the 6th of November. We find this new ticket in the last Anti-Slavery Eagle. It is supposed it will draw 20,000 votes from the other Republican ticket. Here it is:

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

W. A. Hunter, 12. Thos. B. McCormick.
1. A. Darrow, 12. S. P. Henry.
2. O. Harmon, 13. Geo. Gordon.
3. J. D. Copeland, 14. W. N. Hudson.
4. H. Norton, 15. R. S. McClure.
5. O. M. Brown, 16. J. C. Guthrie.
6. H. A. Still, 17. L. C. Hough.
7. Alex. Wilson, 18. Thos. Neal.
8. Rich'd Hammond, 19. J. A. Tucker.
9. J. D. Scott, 20. Oliver Clark.
10. John Frost, 21. F. Loomis.
11. J. R. Rainie,

The Reserve Vote.

We give the Counties, and their majorities, as follows:

Ashtabula..... 3,600
Trumbull..... 2,147
Cuyahoga..... 18,100
Lorain..... 2,078
Portage..... 1,013
Summit..... 1,540
Mahoning..... 595
Lake..... 636
Guarua..... 1,835
Medina..... 1,162
Huron..... 1,860
Erie..... 899

Republican majority..... 21,467

Many years ago Elwood Fisher predicted that the epitaph which in future ages would be inscribed upon our political tablet would read as follows:

"Here lies a people, who, in striving to give liberty to the negro, lost their own freedom."

The Baltimore Exchange, which is for Breckinridge, admits that its candidate has no chance of carrying by himself a single free State, and that his friends in the free States ought to join the Douglas and Bell men on the same electoral ticket, for the purpose of defeating Lincoln.

Notwithstanding the outrageous frauds and forgeries committed by the Republicans of the Belmont district, the majority for James R. Morris, the Democratic candidate for Congress, runs up to 1099.

Where the Money Goes.

Gen. S. W. Andrews, in a second communication to the Statesman, states that the money that was raised by black mail levies upon the Postmasters of Ohio, by a set of comorators professing to be friends of Mr. Buchanan, was used in buying the use of the columns of that dishonest and infamous sheet, the Capital City Post, at Columbus, a Know Nothing paper, that has always vilified the Democracy in the most outrageous manner.

Celebration in Massachusetts of the Harper's Ferry Massacre.

We invite attention to an article we publish elsewhere, from the Boston Courier, giving an account of the commemoration of the John Brown Raid and Harper's Ferry Massacre by the negroes in Boston, on the 17th of October inst., that being the first anniversary of that remarkable outrage. It is a significant indication of the times, and shows whether we are drifting.

All our advice from Kansas, public and private, go to show that the people there are suffering very much for food, clothing and all the necessities of life. It is feared that many will die from actual starvation, if speedy relief does not reach them. Here is a chance for those philanthropists who a few years ago gave their money so freely to buy Sharps rifles to be used in murdering men in Kansas, to contribute a little towards saving these unfortunate sufferers. Will they do it? Doubtful.

ITEMS FOR FARMERS.

The growth of Indian corn in Ohio, in 1860, is estimated by the Record to exceed one hundred millions of bushels are annually consumed in the manufacture of whiskey.

In twenty years, the corn crop of Ohio, says the same authority, will probably reach two hundred millions of bushels, and be worth one hundred millions of dollars. The demand for corn as food, is constantly increasing in Europe, and consequently the price of corn is rising.

We find a very interesting article on "wheat in 1860," in the New York World. We subjoin a few facts:

Prior to 1860, the wheat crop of the United States never exceeded 160,000,000 of bushels in a single year. This year it will reach 180,000,000.

Of the wheat crop of this country, New York and Pennsylvania raise nearly enough for their own consumption; Ohio and Missouri produce a small surplus. The main crop is grown in Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota.

Small farms in Illinois and Wisconsin will sell 500 bushels, and ordinary farms of 160 acres, will sell 1,000 bushels of wheat this year.

The country round about Albany, once procured thirty bushels of wheat to the acre. It now barely yields an average of six bushels.

Ohio has fallen from an average wheat crop of sixteen bushels to the acre, now produce an average of only seven bushels to the acre.

In England the yield of wheat has been increased from thirteen to thirty-six bushels per acre. Single fields have often produced from forty-five to sixty bushels, and one instance is recorded of eighty-eight bushels for one acre!

Many farms in Wisconsin have this year averaged forty to fifty bushels of wheat per acre. A man in Walworth county, actually harvested seventy-two bushels from one acre.

The wheat crop of Illinois will this year average 100 bushels to every inhabitant. No territory of the same extent and population ever produced so much.

The cost of raising wheat, including interest on land, in the Northwestern States is about nine dollars per acre.

David Old, of the town of Geneva, Walworth Co., Wis., recently threshed 500 bushels of wheat, the product of only eight acres, thus obtaining the enormous average of 62½ bushels to the acre. This we believe, is the biggest yield in the State. So says the Burlington Gazette.

Embarrassments of Salvation in the South.

A clergyman, of the Methodist persuasion, writes the following, among other things, to the Journal of Commerce, from Vicksburg, Mississippi:

"Our papers are teeming with accounts of the havoc of another John Brown raid on the border counties of Texas. Abolitionists have been there, in the character of Methodist preachers, teachers, &c., and instigated a general insurrection among the ignorant negroes. They had planned matters for a general blood and fire catastrophe. Firearms of all sorts, arsenic, to be put in wells, for poisoning the people, and means for setting fire to the whole town at once, were detected, but not until five towns had been burned, and great mischief done. One woman has been hung, for distributing arsenic, to be put in cisterns and wells, and one or two preachers have been hung, for aiding and abetting to do so. If things go on at this rate, a man suspected of anti-slavery propensities will be hung or shot like a dog, a fate they court, it would seem. Southern people will be driven to desperation at this rate, and invoking France or England, will put the cotton interests under their protection. Dissolution of the Union is inevitable, with Abolitionism in the ascendant at Washington. Here are trying to lead the negroes to Christ and Heaven, while those incendiaries lead them to the gallows."

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THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

First Anniversary of the Harper's Ferry Murders.

REPUBLICAN TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION.

GREAT WIDE-AWAKE DISPLAY.

AMALGAMATION IN FULL BLAST.

Negro Lincoln and Hamlin Clubs join in.

The Negroes are Greeted with Hearty Cheers and Plaudits.

THE LADIES WAVE THEIR HANDKERCHIEFS TO THE NEGROES.

On Sunday evening, October 16, 1859, John Brown, with a band of armed men, entered the town of Harper's Ferry. At the appointed moment, and when the unsuspecting people were asleep, the murderers emerged from their hiding places, and in the name of "Freedom," began their work of blood and fire. The first act of the party was to take possession of the armory, and to confine a watchman upon the railway bridge which spans the Potomac. Next two citizens—Colonel Washington and Mr. Old-stalling at a distance from the town, were visited at their dwellings by six of the armed rebels, taken from their beds, and carried as hostages to the prison, which had been established at the National Armory. Other citizens in the neighborhood of the armory were made prisoners in their own homes; and large numbers of the army workmen, as they went to their work early in the morning, were driven into imprisonment at the point of the bayonet. Soon the report reached the people that the town was besieged, and a free rifle company, who had been arrested by the invaders, and while attempting to escape, was shot. This was the first murder. An armory hand, while running from the invaders, was fired at and the ball perforated his hat. Mr. Boerly, a grocer, who ran into the street with his gun—having witnessed the last scene—was fired at and the ball entered his chest. No. 2, Captain Turner, a leading citizen, while walking in the neighborhood of the armory grounds, was shot dead. Murder No. 3, The Mayor of the town, Mr. Beckham, was the fourth citizen killed. Such is the recollection of Brown's work on the night of October 16, 1859. Many people have since been made prisoners of war, and that the first anniversary of Brown's invasion of Virginia should be fixed upon for a New England gathering of Wide-Awakes in Boston. We can not think this was intentional; but in view of the sentiment uttered at Tremont Temple last year—that "John Brown himself is right, and the earnestness with which the Republicans have extolled the martyr's bravery and sympathized with the 'martyr'—there may have been, after all, a double purpose in the rejoicings in this city on the evening of October 16, 1860.

Toward night the streets began to fill with people. The various clubs and delegations, as they reached the city at the several railroad stations, formed in order and marched toward the Common, which was the first great point of attraction. By seven o'clock all the approaches to the Common were packed with dense masses hastening thitherward.

In the first division came the Lincoln and Hamlin Clubs. Ward Six, composed entirely of colored citizens, followed by the colored men in uniform, marched well, carried fine illuminations, and made altogether a very excellent appearance. It was generally conceded that this club was a fine looking body of men as they were in the entire procession, and they received hearty cheers and plaudits from the crowds which lined the streets. They were followed by the ladies who lined the sidewalks. They paraded in two bodies, and numbered, as they passed Shawmut avenue, some were approaching to two hundred men.

The colored men in the procession were the objects of general remark, not always of a strict and proper nature. In some instances, reference to the identity of the individual "who frowned darkly," were frequent. Touching appeals were also made to the rear rank men not to tread on the heels of those who went before, and the crowd found in their immauculate shakers, looking all the whither by contrast, a source of much amusement. By the aid of the colored men, a comely patience by the able torch-bearers, who pressed onward with firm step and unbroken ranks, looking neither to the right nor to the left.

The schoolmaster who left Alabama somewhat hurriedly the other day, appeared in a carriage drawn by four horses, and carrying a banner inscribed with the words: "The Liberator is a scoundrel." He was followed by a schoolmaster from Alabama. Answer to Mr. Yancey.

[From the Courier.]

The following "poster," exhibited in our neighboring town of Watertown, shows exactly what Republicanism in our State drested of all its pretensions, and the character of the men who are its most virulent and malignant type. Thus it breaks out, in this "poster," in reference to the "Wide-Awake" procession of last evening:

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAPTURE OF HARPER'S FERRY. THE FERRY, IN THE FALL OF 1859, WAS CAPTURED BY THE WATERTOWN ABOLITIONISTS. MEET IN THE PUBLIC SQUARE, ON TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16, TO GO IN TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION, TO BOSTON, AND TAKE PART IN THE GRAND DEMONSTRATION COMMEMORATIVE OF THE FERRY. CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN, LEAD EVERY MAN BE ON HAND EARLY. THE OCCASION WILL KEEP YOU WIDE-AWAKE."

SARZA.—We have long supposed this celebrated drug, had come to be an exploded humbug, but we are assured by those skilled in the healing art, that not the "Sarsaparilla" itself is to be blamed for this our disunion, but the miserable worthless preparations of it that have been and are being made. It is a commercial fact that almost all of the Sarsaparilla gathered in the world, is consumed in the old countries of Europe, where the science of medicine has reached its highest perfection, and where they know the best way to extract the mastery of disease. Hence we are glad to find that we are now to have a compound of this excellent alterative which can be relied on, and our community will not be assured, that any thing Doctor AYENS makes, is worthy of their confidence. He has been for years engaged in eliminating this remedy (see advice column) desirous to make it his "celebrated remedy," which should be a crowning glory to his already enviable reputation.—[American Colt, New York.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Be not deceived.—Liver complaint.—Some people consider an article worthless, because it is advertised. This is the exception not the rule—for if anything is worth knowing, it is worthy of being universally known, and the Press is the only medium for extending this knowledge. The truth or falsity of an assertion, however, lies in the proof. After deep research, and scientific labor, Dr. Holloway, some fifty years back, discovered two potent remedies, Pills and Ointment, for all internal diseases, and the mastery of disease, is the only medicine used for this disease, and the millions who have been cured by the Pills and Ointment, owe their knowledge of them to the Press.

Upwards of twelve Hundred young men from twenty-eight different States, have been named for business at the Iron City College, Pittsburg, Pa., within the last three years, and of the large number graduating there, not one is known to have failed in being able to satisfy his employers, or to manage successfully the books entrusted to his care. This is the result of the settled policy of the school, to grant Diplomas to none but thoroughly qualified and skillful students.—Pittsburg True Press, Sept. 1860.

New Advertisements.

STRAYED

A WAY from this subscriber, in Monroe township, a dark bay or brown horse, 4 years old, heavy built and in good order. Had on when he last showed his nose, a white collar with the number 18 on it. He was last seen at the residence of Mr. Vernon, and was last heard of some 3 miles east of Chesterville. If any person taking up said horse will forward him to the owner, or give the name of the owner to the Editor of the Mt. Vernon Banner, a fair reward will be given. Said horse left on Friday the 13th inst.

